

1-3-3AN-CK

OCA 88-2655

9 August 1988

OS REGISTRY

10 AUG 1988

NOTE FOR: DDA  
A/DDO/CI  
D/SEO  
D/OS  
D/OP

FROM:

SUBJECT: Intelligence Authorization Act (S.2366)

1. Attached is a copy of the Intelligence Authorization Act for FY 1989 as passed by the Senate on 5 August 1988.

3. There will be a Conference to resolve the differences between the House and Senate versions, not yet scheduled.

cc: DD/EB&S/OP  
DD/CAP/OP

ADMINISTRATIVE/INTERNAL USE ONLY

George was never a general, people who spoke up when he felt it was appropriate. Some critical legislators thought he was "naïve." Ralph Carr thought he was just fine. I've known George for many years. When he was living in Denver, I used to hear from him regularly. Now I still get an occasional long-distance call. There's no reason for George to identify himself. The voice is unmistakable. The crisp tones are only slightly mellowed by age.

When there appeared in my mailbox a rather voluminous package, I had an instinctive feeling that George Robinson was on the move again. Inside was the Congressional Record with certain pages marked. The remarks were inserted in the Record by U.S. Congressman Hank Brown of Colorado. They included the Merson article, as well as Brown's own comments.

The letter contained this line: "My thanks go to George L. Robinson, who served as Governor Carr's staff, who brought these articles to my attention."

Ralph Carr contributed to a display of sheer guts in a manner perhaps unmatched in Colorado history. In 1942, he was the likely Republican choice to run for the U.S. Senate against the Democratic incumbent, Ed C. Johnson, the state's most successful politician ever to stalk a voter. Johnson died unbeaten having served multiple terms as governor, as U.S. Senator and then as governor again.

Colorado was violently anti-Japanese, following the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor. Generally, it applauded the evacuation of Americans of Japanese descent to relocation centers.

So when a measure appeared on the 1942 ballot which would have barred anyone of Japanese descent from citizenship in Colorado, the politically smart thing to do was support it. Ed Johnson, always one to know on which side his political bread was buttered, was all for the measure.

Ralph Carr was against it, spoke against it and eventually was the main reason the measure was defeated—a defeat that attracted national headlines about Colorado's understanding and objectivity in times of racial tensions.

It also ended Ralph Carr's lifelong dream of being U.S. Senator. Ed Johnson beat him by fewer than 5,000 votes. Analysts said at the time that if Carr had just remained mute on the Japanese issue, he would have won.

Said Representative Brown: "Carr, a Republican, reflected a branch of conservatism that read the Constitution as a guarantee of individual liberties. According to people who knew him, Carr had the ability—unusual in the more prejudiced days of a half century ago—to view people as individuals, regardless of race."

George Robinson was and is one of those individuals. As long as he remains to tend the fire, the flames of greatness surrounding Ralph Carr will never be extinguished.

George Robinson was and is one of those individuals. As long as he remains to tend the fire, the flames of greatness surrounding Ralph Carr will never be extinguished.

The West Michigan Environmental Action Council has been a powerful force on the environmental stage. During its first 20 years, the council initiated and successfully conducted the campaign in support of the Michigan Environmental Protection Act. That law became the focus of international environmental conferences and served as a model for at least nine other States. In addition, the council was described by a congressional committee as playing a crucial role in the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The 1970's found the West Michigan Environmental Action Council fighting court battles to protect the Pigeon River Country from oil drilling, and to establish an evenhanded enforcement of air pollution laws in the state of Michigan. The council also organized the Michigan Environmental Network, which is now composed of all environmental and conservation groups in the State of Michigan and serves as a medium through which information can be shared and priorities set. It taught Michiganders how to protect the environment and began the Michigan Motor Oil Recycling Program. Furthermore, the council led the battle for enactment of the landmark Michigan Inland Lakes and Streams Act, which protects against unauthorized diversion, dredging and filling of Michigan's many fresh water lakes and streams. The West Michigan Environmental Action Council remains a diligent soldier in the fight for a better environment. Moreover, the council has carefully sought a balanced position by learning the concerns of industry and listening to legal and scientific advice before formulating a position on the issues. I congratulate the West Michigan Environmental Action Council on the celebration of its 20th anniversary and its many fine accomplishments over the years.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1988

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M.—MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday next, and that

unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday next, and that

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1989

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Order No. 761, the intelligence authorization bill. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill. The assistant legislative clerk read as follows: "A bill (H.R. 3088) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1989 for the intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, and so forth, and for other purposes."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the immediate consideration of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill. The assistant legislative clerk read as follows: "AMENDMENT NO. 2814 (Purpose: To amend Title 10, United States Code, to improve protection for personnel assigned to military intelligence collection activities)"

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of the distinguished Republican leader, Senator Dole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. Stevens), for Mr. Dole, proposes an amendment numbered 2814.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

In Title 10, United States Code, chapter 75 paragraph 1459(a)(1) after subsection (A), add the following new subsection (B):

"(B) dies on or after June 15, 1988 while serving on active duty as a member assigned

Although the military has been forced to make some changes in its force structure, the military is not being reduced in size. In fact, the military is being increased in size in order to meet the needs of certain other military intelligence personnel is not available for our defense attacks.

Today I ask you all to join me in an effort to extract some good from Bill's senseless death.

The defense attaches are excluded from the death gratuity benefit because they are not classified as "clandestine." Indeed our attaches are not clandestine. They gather information about military affairs in each host nation completely openly and legally.

Unfortunately, it is precisely this openness which has made our attachés political targets. Terrorists view them as representatives and symbols of the American defense and intelligence establishments. No doubt the authors of the current law covered clandestine collectors in the belief that their position places them at an extraordinary risk. I have no quarrel with that.

My purpose is to seize upon the unhappy event of a few weeks ago to protect the families of our defense attaches. Bill Nordeen's murder underscores the risk they, too, run.

The amendment simply authorizes the Secretary of Defense to pay a death gratuity benefit to the family of a defense attaché killed as a result of hostile or terrorist activity. There can be no real objection to this.

There is no budgetary impact to this measure. The death gratuity is only 1 year's base pay. Had this amendment been law over the last 18 years, it would have been paid only five times. God willing, it will be paid infrequently—I hope never—in the future.

Some might say that it is wrong to single out one group within the military for special benefits. To some degree this has already been done for clandestine military intelligence personnel. The amendment is only a small extension.

And let us also recall that our attaches are special. They are specially selected, specially trained, and they assume the special risk of becoming a political target. They are targeted not as just one member of our Armed Forces, but as individuals.

Recall too that they must take their families into these risky situations. Indeed, Bill Nordeen left his wife, Patricia, and daughter, Annabelle, only moments before he stepped into his car on June 28.

Mr. President, this benefit is just a small token which a grateful nation can offer in appreciation for the courageous service of men and women like Bill Nordeen. Let us take this small

And their services are often paid. As a result, they are especially at risk. The great compassion of Captain Norden is tragic proof of this fact. All of us deeply regret Captain Norden's senseless death and our sympathy goes to his family and loved ones.

It is appropriate that his survivors receive adequate death benefits from the government.

Therefore, I understand the motive behind the minority leader's amendment and I commend him for his concern. However, I am also concerned about the families of other U.S. servicemen and women who are at risk. The Senator's amendment would give greater death benefits to the survivors of defense attachés than to the survivors of other members of the Armed Forces who die in the line of duty, such as the 37 sailors who died on the U.S.S. *Stark*, the Marines killed in Beirut, the pilots shot down in the raid against Tripoli, and Major Nicholson who was murdered by the Soviets in East Germany. One must ask if this disparity is fair.

I will not oppose this amendment because I believe the objective of the amendment—to provide adequate compensation for the survivors of members of the armed services who are killed in the line of duty overseas—is sound. However, I believe the conference should look very closely at this matter to ensure that this amendment does not create any inequities among various members of the armed services.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I urge adoption of the Dole amendment.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there further debate on the amendment? If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 2814) was agreed to.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. President, it is a distinct honor for me to present to the Senate the fiscal year 1989 intelligence authorization bill. This is the 12th consecutive year that the Senate has considered an intelligence authorization.

The intelligence authorization is the principal means for the Senate to set forth its priorities, and express its concerns for the U.S. intelligence community both for the coming year, and in some critical respects, for years to come. It is the product of many hours of closed hearings and meetings and review of thousands of pages of highly classified and detailed documentation relative to intelligence plans and programs. Of course, most of the actions

[illegible]

For the past 2 years, we have developed a truly bipartisan approach to the committee on the national security and foreign policy matters which we confront. I am very proud of the fact that the committee has worked as a unit on the essential matters that have been before it, including such important issues as intelligence oversight legislation, the DISSEP investigation and the INF Treaty.

Senator Conrad and I, as representatives of the committee, also have endeavored to work closely with members of the executive branch to try to develop that kind of cooperative partnership between the two branches of Government.

This past year we have seen the fruits of this partnership as we worked to obtain needed funding for improvements in our national technical means with respect to our ability to monitor arms control agreements.

Our committee was charged with the responsibility of providing the U.S. Senate with a report on the ability of the United States to monitor and verify compliance by the Soviet Union with the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles—INF Treaty. In meeting this responsibility, the committee explored in depth not only the immediate intelligence issues raised by the treaty, but also the longer-term implications of the treaty, including its relationship to future requirements that may be levied against our intelligence capabilities as a result of any prospective START Agreement.

The committee's efforts in preparing this analysis of the INF Treaty were long and comprehensive. We followed both the negotiations and arms control monitoring on a continuing basis, focusing on U.S. technical intelligence capabilities, both for now and the future. Indeed, for several years, this committee has worked with the executive branch to obtain needed funding for improvements in our technical col-

...the intelligence community staff, the State Department, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and—on counterintelligence implications of disarmament inspection—the FBI and former defense officials who are leading authorities on arms control.

In addition to these proceedings, and the many thousands of pages of documents that the committee has studied, both we and our staff have traveled to many of the most important installations where monitoring systems are produced or operated, as well as to the site of Magna, UT, where Soviet portal monitors will be able to observe items entering and leaving a United States missile production facility. In short, we have endeavored to ensure that every issue was fully addressed during the course of our work.

Mr. President, while the committee's report was not an assessment or pre-judgment of START or its monitoring requirements, the committee concluded that without additional technical collection capabilities, U.S. intelligence would be unable to monitor a START agreement, as currently envisioned. Accordingly, we worked very closely with all of the senior policy officials in the national security and defense arena, including the President of the United States, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the National Security Adviser to the President, as well as the leadership on both sides of the aisle, of the Senate and the House, to obtain their support for the committee's initiative to improve our intelligence monitoring capabilities.

The intelligence authorization for fiscal year 1989 incorporates the committee's findings with respect to future requirements by authorizing funds to initiate a long-term program to modernize and improve upon current plans for intelligence collection. I urge the Senate to endorse this bipartisan, unanimous recommendation of the committee. These highly classified initiatives would provide needed improvement in our capabilities to verify a START Treaty, prevent technological surprise and support U.S. policy and military operations in crises.

Mr. President, I also wish to note another important area that the committee has continued to focus attention

on—counterintelligence. The committee's 1987 report on "Meeting the Espionage Challenge" found that one of the most serious personnel problems in the entire counterintelligence community was the FBI's inability to attract and retain counterintelligence specialists in New York City where the FBI confronts a large hostile intelligence presence in a unique and difficult operating environment. In last year's Intelligence Authorization Act, Congress directed the FBI and OPM to study the cost-of-living problem for the FBI in New York.

The joint FBI-OPM report, as submitted this year with approval by the administration and the Justice Department, called for a 5-year demonstration project to ascertain the effects of providing transfer and retention bonuses to FBI personnel assigned to the New York office. Section 601 of the bill implements this recommendation. I want to point out to the Senate that it is our intent that this new authority be carried out in accordance with strict guidelines. In separate correspondence to the Senate Budget Committee, I have indicated my intent to accept house language relative to this provision in conference.

In addition to its direct benefits for attracting and retaining counterintelligence personnel in New York, this measure should help make counterintelligence careers overall more attractive to new FBI personnel who are recruited with specialized backgrounds or language skills and must count on

...the committee's 1987 report on "Meeting the Espionage Challenge" found that one of the most serious personnel problems in the entire counterintelligence community was the FBI's inability to attract and retain counterintelligence specialists in New York City where the FBI confronts a large hostile intelligence presence in a unique and difficult operating environment. In last year's Intelligence Authorization Act, Congress directed the FBI and OPM to study the cost-of-living problem for the FBI in New York.

The joint FBI-OPM report, as submitted this year with approval by the administration and the Justice Department, called for a 5-year demonstration project to ascertain the effects of providing transfer and retention bonuses to FBI personnel assigned to the New York office. Section 601 of the bill implements this recommendation. I want to point out to the Senate that it is our intent that this new authority be carried out in accordance with strict guidelines. In separate correspondence to the Senate Budget Committee, I have indicated my intent to accept house language relative to this provision in conference.

...the committee's 1987 report on "Meeting the Espionage Challenge" found that one of the most serious personnel problems in the entire counterintelligence community was the FBI's inability to attract and retain counterintelligence specialists in New York City where the FBI confronts a large hostile intelligence presence in a unique and difficult operating environment. In last year's Intelligence Authorization Act, Congress directed the FBI and OPM to study the cost-of-living problem for the FBI in New York.

The joint FBI-OPM report, as submitted this year with approval by the administration and the Justice Department, called for a 5-year demonstration project to ascertain the effects of providing transfer and retention bonuses to FBI personnel assigned to the New York office. Section 601 of the bill implements this recommendation. I want to point out to the Senate that it is our intent that this new authority be carried out in accordance with strict guidelines. In separate correspondence to the Senate Budget Committee, I have indicated my intent to accept house language relative to this provision in conference.

In addition to its direct benefits for attracting and retaining counterintelligence personnel in New York, this measure should help make counterintelligence careers overall more attractive to new FBI personnel who are recruited with specialized backgrounds or language skills and must count on

At the committee's closed hearing on the budget authorization for U.S. counterintelligence programs in fiscal year 1989, CIA Director Webster, FBI Director Sessions, Assistant Secretary of State Robert Lamb, and Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Jack Donnelly reported to the committee on measures being taken to upgrade counterintelligence for U.S. missions abroad. While details were classified, Director Webster agreed to a public statement describing new initiatives that are already being implemented and that will be funded in the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 1989. One of these is the formation of a new, independent office which will report to Judge Webster in his capacity as Director of Central Intelligence and will evaluate the vulnerabilities of our foreign missions to the hostile intelligence threat. This action responds to the committee's recommendation in 1987 that the DCI certify the security conditions of all exist-

At the same time, the House Armed Services Committee has been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community. The committee has held several hearings on the intelligence community, and it has also conducted oversight of the intelligence community's activities. The committee has also been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community.

The committee recognizes the need for vigilance oversight to ensure that U.S. counterintelligence operations respect the rights of the American people. For that reason, the committee questioned FBI Director Sessions at the General Counterintelligence Budget Hearing about the "Library Awareness Program" and new guidelines for the program are under discussion with the FBI Intelligence Division.

Mr. President, at this time, I would like to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the distinguished members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, especially the chairman, Senator Nunn of Georgia, and the ranking member, Senator Warner of Virginia. They are also valued members of the Intelligence Committee. With their acknowledged expertise in military matters, combined with their keen awareness of the national security issues of the day, they make an immense contribution to our work.

I also wish to thank Senator Exon and Senator Thurmond, the chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. They have the primary responsibility in the Armed Services Committee for review of those national intelligence programs that fall under the shared jurisdiction of our two committees. Their careful and diligent review of our intelligence programs have been instrumental in assuring the strong bipartisan support of these vital activities.

Mr. COHEN, Mr. President, I am pleased to join the distinguished chairman of the committee, Senator Boren, in presenting the Intelligence authorization for fiscal year 1989 to the Senate. Perhaps the most potent oversight tool available to the Congress in monitoring the activities of the U.S. Intelligence Community is the power of the purse. The legislation before the Senate today reflects the Intelligence Committee's best judgment as to how the limited resources at our disposal can best be applied against the ever-expanding national intelligence requirements.

The recent ratification of the INF Treaty by the Senate, the prospect of a START Agreement in the near

future, and the ongoing efforts to reduce the Soviet nuclear arsenal, all require a strong and effective intelligence community. The Intelligence Committee has been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community. The committee has also been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community.

The committee recognizes the need for vigilance oversight to ensure that U.S. counterintelligence operations respect the rights of the American people. For that reason, the committee questioned FBI Director Sessions at the General Counterintelligence Budget Hearing about the "Library Awareness Program" and new guidelines for the program are under discussion with the FBI Intelligence Division. The committee has also been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community.

Mr. President, at this time, I would like to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the distinguished members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, especially the chairman, Senator Nunn of Georgia, and the ranking member, Senator Warner of Virginia. They are also valued members of the Intelligence Committee. With their acknowledged expertise in military matters, combined with their keen awareness of the national security issues of the day, they make an immense contribution to our work.

I also wish to thank Senator Exon and Senator Thurmond, the chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. They have the primary responsibility in the Armed Services Committee for review of those national intelligence programs that fall under the shared jurisdiction of our two committees. Their careful and diligent review of our intelligence programs have been instrumental in assuring the strong bipartisan support of these vital activities.

Mr. COHEN, Mr. President, I am pleased to join the distinguished chairman of the committee, Senator Boren, in presenting the Intelligence authorization for fiscal year 1989 to the Senate. Perhaps the most potent oversight tool available to the Congress in monitoring the activities of the U.S. Intelligence Community is the power of the purse. The legislation before the Senate today reflects the Intelligence Committee's best judgment as to how the limited resources at our disposal can best be applied against the ever-expanding national intelligence requirements.

The committee recognizes the need for vigilance oversight to ensure that U.S. counterintelligence operations respect the rights of the American people. For that reason, the committee questioned FBI Director Sessions at the General Counterintelligence Budget Hearing about the "Library Awareness Program" and new guidelines for the program are under discussion with the FBI Intelligence Division. The committee has also been working to ensure that the intelligence community is properly funded and that the President is kept informed of the activities of the intelligence community.

Mr. President, at this time, I would like to express my appreciation for the cooperation of the distinguished members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, especially the chairman, Senator Nunn of Georgia, and the ranking member, Senator Warner of Virginia. They are also valued members of the Intelligence Committee. With their acknowledged expertise in military matters, combined with their keen awareness of the national security issues of the day, they make an immense contribution to our work.

I also wish to thank Senator Exon and Senator Thurmond, the chairman and ranking member of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Strategic Forces. They have the primary responsibility in the Armed Services Committee for review of those national intelligence programs that fall under the shared jurisdiction of our two committees. Their careful and diligent review of our intelligence programs have been instrumental in assuring the strong bipartisan support of these vital activities.



...the fact that the Intelligence Community is not able to fully respond to the intelligence needs of the Nation. The House Appropriations Committee report states: "The INF Treaty, one of the products of a START agreement in the near future, will require the Intelligence Community to develop new technical capabilities in order to meet the challenge of the INF Treaty."

Because we are in open session, I will not be able to fully respond to the misleading, distorted statements made in the House Appropriations Committee report. Those Members who wish to get a more accurate reading of the true state of our technical capabilities would be advised to read the classified annex to the report on the bill we are considering today and on the INF Treaty which we recently approved.

There are, however, some points which can be made in this open forum and which are, I believe, important for members to keep in mind as they assess the Intelligence Community budget and the initiative to improve our National Technical Means. I will like briefly to lay them out for you.

The initiative proposed by the Senate Intelligence Committee has the approval of the President of the United States, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, and the President's National Security Adviser. Chairman Bork and I have met and discussed this matter with all of them and there was close coordination to ensure that the package which was developed would be the most effective to meet our Nation's future needs.

Furthermore, the initiative is the result of over 3 years of exhaustive work on the part of this committee and United States Intelligence in defining national collection solutions to emerging gaps in our coverage of the Soviet military threat. To suggest as the House Appropriations Committee report so blithely did, that this package "did not result from a thorough review by career intelligence professionals" is a disservice of the highest magnitude to the dedicated professionals—among the finest civil servants we have—in the intelligence community who put in literally thousands of hours in putting it together.

In closing, Mr. President, I would like to remind my colleagues of what the committee said in our April 21 unclassified report, "The INF Treaty Monitoring and Verification Capabilities." The report states:

...the fact that the Intelligence Community is not able to fully respond to the intelligence needs of the Nation. The House Appropriations Committee report states: "The INF Treaty, one of the products of a START agreement in the near future, will require the Intelligence Community to develop new technical capabilities in order to meet the challenge of the INF Treaty."

The Committee strongly recommends that the Congress authorize and appropriate funds required to initiate a long-term program to modernize and improve upon current plans for intelligence collection. It specifically recommends investing more in programs that would be used in verifying a START Treaty, in gathering technological intelligence, and in supporting U.S. policy and operations in space.

It is for these reasons, unanimously approved by members of the Intelligence Committee, that this initiative is so important and that it is so important to correct misimpressions which could be reached if one were to rely on the House Appropriations Committee's report as the sole source of information on this critical matter. The initiative, which represents the best advice of our finest intelligence professionals and which has broad support both in the administration and Congress, will have a lasting impact in the effort to bolster out intelligence capabilities and our Nation's security.

Mr. President, this authorization bill deserves the support of the Senate. It will, I hope, receive the affirmative vote of all our Members.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar Order No. 714, H.R. 4387, the House companion bill; that all after the enacting clause be stricken; that the text of S. 2366, as amended, be inserted in lieu thereof; that the bill be advanced to third reading, passed, and the motion to reconsider laid on the table.

...the fact that the Intelligence Community is not able to fully respond to the intelligence needs of the Nation. The House Appropriations Committee report states: "The INF Treaty, one of the products of a START agreement in the near future, will require the Intelligence Community to develop new technical capabilities in order to meet the challenge of the INF Treaty."

## TITLE I. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

### SECTION 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 101. (a) Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1989 for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the following elements of the United States Government:

- (1) The Central Intelligence Agency.
- (2) The Department of Defense.
- (3) The Defense Intelligence Agency.
- (4) The National Security Agency.
- (5) The Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force.
- (6) The Department of State.
- (7) The Department of the Treasury.
- (8) The Department of Energy.
- (9) The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) In addition to the amounts authorized to be appropriated in this Act for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for fiscal year 1989, there is authorized to be appropriated \$15,100,000 to be expended solely for carrying out its functions relative to the implementation of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

### SECTION 102. CLASSIFIED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 102. The amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 101, and the authorized personnel ceilings as of September 30, 1989, for the conduct of the intelligence activities of the elements listed in such section, are those specified in the classified Schedule of Authorizations prepared by the Select Committee on Intelligence. That Schedule of Authorizations shall be made available to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives and to the President. The President shall provide for suitable distribution of the Schedule, or of appropriate portions of the Schedule, within the executive branch.

### PERSONNEL CEILING ADJUSTMENTS

Sec. 103. The Director of Central Intelligence may authorize employment of civilian personnel in excess of the numbers authorized for fiscal year 1989 under sections 102 and 202 of this Act when he determines that such action is necessary to the performance of important intelligence functions, except that such number may not, for any element of the Intelligence Community, exceed 2 per centum of the number of civilian personnel authorized under such sections for such element. The Director of Central Intelligence shall promptly notify the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate whenever he exercises the authority granted by this section.

ified in Part - Sanitized Copy Appr

Approved for Release 2013/04/18 : CIA-RDP80-01060A000100010001-6

RDP91B00390R000300210010-3

1. This document contains information which is exempt from release under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, and is being controlled in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 11652, dated August 14, 1950.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION**

1-1002 In title to United States Code Chapter 75 Paragraph 1489 (A) After subsection (A) add the following new subsection:

(3) was on or after June 15, 1963 while serving on active duty as a member assigned to duty with a Defense Attaché office outside the United States or as a member of a subordinate activity of a Defense Attaché office and related the following information (B) as subsection (3).

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses and the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer (Mr. CONRAD) appointed Mr. BOREN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. NUNN, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. DeCONCINI, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. ROTH, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. HECHT, and Mr. WARNER, and for matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services Mr. EXON and Mr. THURMOND, conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2366 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

# REVISION AND EXTENSION OF BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of Mr. KENNEDY, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1579.

5. The **PRESIDING OFFICER** laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 1579) entitled "An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and

**THE**

ORIGINAL FILE # 157-001

13. In subparagraph (c) in the second sentence, by striking "systems" after "and all that follows and inserting the following: "systems" except that such amounts may be used for the payment of not more than 5 percent of the costs of purchasing communications equipment for the railroads and

161 by inserting after subparagraph 161  
the following new subparagraph:

(H) Establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs for screening for the detection, diagnosis, prevention, and referral for treatment of, and follow-up on compliance with treatment, applicable for, adenine cancer and breast cancer, and

Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300a-11c) is amended by striking the matter after and below paragraph (b).

(c) **REPORTS AND AUDITS.**—Section 1906(b)(15) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 3006-5(b)(15)) is amended by strik-

SEC. 102. GRANTS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

Section 1910(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300a-9(d)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: "and \$2,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1989 through 1991".

**SEC. 101. REPEAL OF PROGRAM OF STATE PLANNING GRANTS.**

Part A of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 500a et seq.) is amended by striking section 1910A.

**TITLE II--REVISION AND EXTENSION  
OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS WITH RE-  
SPECT TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED  
DISEASES, HEALTH INFORMATION,  
AND HEALTH PROMOTION**

**SEC. 901. GRANTS FOR PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.**

Section 318 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247c) is amended—

(1) in the title, by striking "AND ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME";

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d) and subsection (g) as subsection (e); and

(4) in subsection (d)(1) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the first sentence—  
 (i) by striking "(b), (c), and (d)" and in-  
 serting "(b) and (c)";

(iii) by striking the period and inserting a comma; and

[illegible][illegible]

## THE NEW PROVINCES

The provisions of this Act shall take effect October 1, 1994, or upon the date of the enactment of this Act whichever occurs later.

2. Amend the title to read: "And to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the preventive health and health services block grant and to revise and extend certain programs for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and for the promotion of health, and for other purposes."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer (Mr. CONRAD) appointed Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PELL, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. QUAYLE conferees on the part of the Senate.

# OCEAN DUMPING REFORM ACT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority leader, after consultation with the minority leader, may at any time turn to the consideration of S. 2030, the ocean dumping reform bill, and that the Senate consider the bill under the following time limitations.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, can I interrupt my good friend?

Mr. BYRD. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. Might I ask that that be put off until Monday? I have personally been asked to check one provision in this bill, and I would like to do that over the weekend.

Mr. BYRD. All right. Very well, I withdraw that.